1. CRUD:- CRUD stands for Create, Read, Update, and Delete, which are the basic operations performed on data in many systems. In Git, these operations can be applied to repositories, branches, commits, and files.

1. Create:

1. To create a new repository, you can use the git init command. This initializes an empty Git repository in the current directory.

2. To create a new branch, you can use the git branch command followed by the branch name. For example, git branch feature-branch.

3. To create a new commit, you can use the git commit command after staging your changes with git add. For example, git commit -m "Add new feature".

2. Read:

1. To view the status of your repository and see which files have changed, you can use the git status command.

2. To see the commit history and view the details of each commit, you can use the git log command.

3. To view the contents of a specific file at a certain commit, you can use the git show command followed by the commit hash and file path. For example, git show abc123 path/to/file.txt.

3. Update:

1. To update a file in your working directory, you can simply modify it using any text editor.

2. To stage changes for a commit, you can use the git add command followed by the file name or directory. For example, git add file.txt or git add directory/.

3. To update an existing commit, you can use the git commit --amend command after making the necessary changes and staging them.

4. Delete:

1. To delete a branch, you can use the git branch -d command followed by the branch name. For example, git branch -d feature-branch.

2. To delete a file, you can use the git rm command followed by the file name. For example, git rm file.txt.

3. To undo the last commit and delete it, you can use the git reset command followed by the --hard flag and the commit hash or HEAD~1. For example, git reset --hard abc123 or git reset --hard HEAD~1.